# WEST

# **Freeform Search**

Database:	US Patents Full-Text Database US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database JPO Abstracts Database EPO Abstracts Database Derwent World Patents Index IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins			
Term:	14 and 15 -			
Display:   Display: Display Format: CIT Starting with Number   Generate: O Hit List O Hit Count O Image				
	Search Clear Help Logout Interrupt			
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**Today's Date: 8/2/2001** 

<b>DB Name</b>	Query	<u>Hit</u> Count	<u>Set</u> Name
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	14 and 15	3	<u>L7</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	14 and 5	7	<u>L6</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	maleate	36950	<u>L5</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	I2 and I3	7	<u>L4</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l2 and 2 mg or 3 mg or 4 mg or 5 mg or 6 mg or 7 mg or 8 mg or 9 mg or 10 mg or 11 mg or 12 mg	63992	<u>L3</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	rosiglitazone	26	<u>L2</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	granett.in.	15	<u>L1</u>

## WEST

#### **Generate Collection**

## **Search Results -** Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

### ☐ 1. Document ID: US 6130216 A

L7: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Oct 10, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6130216

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6130216 A

TITLE: Use of thiazolidinedione derivatives in the treatment of insulin

resistance

DATE-ISSUED: October 10, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

ZIP CODE COUNTRY NAME CITY STATE Antonucci; Tammy Thousand Oaks CA N/A N/A N/A N/A Lockwood; Dean Ann Arbor MI MΤ Norris; Rebecca Kewadin N/A N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/252.1

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Claims KMC Draw Desc Image

## ☐ 2. Document ID: US 6046202 A

L7: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT

Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6046202

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6046202 A

TITLE: Use of thiazolidinedione derivatives in the treatment of insulin

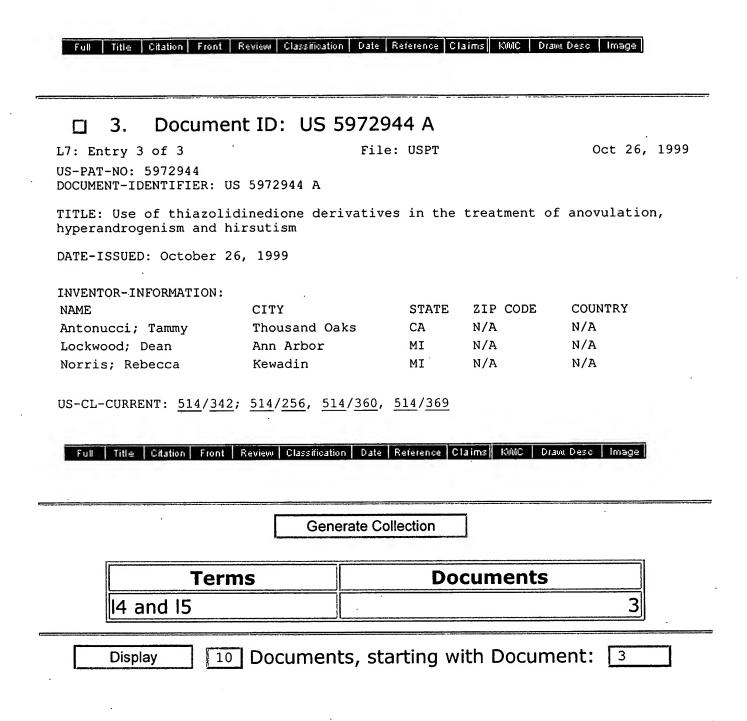
resistance

DATE-ISSUED: April 4, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

COUNTRY NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE CA N/A A\N Antonucci; Tammy Thousand Oaks Lockwood; Dean Ann Arbor MΙ N/A N/A Norris; Rebecca MI N/A N/A Kewadin

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/338; 514/369



Display Format: Change Format

- L8 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1
- TI Pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of diabetes.
- L8 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
- TI Micronized glyburide composition
- L8 ANSWER 3 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI New Evidence Suggests That Avandia(R) Improves Beta Cell Function in the Pancreas.
- L8 ANSWER 4 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI New ads target consumers with allergy, diabetes, and hair loss.(Brief Article)
- L8 ANSWER 5 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI When drug names spell TROUBLE. (Brief Article) (Statistical Data Included)
- L8 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 3
- TI Porous drug matrixes containing polymers and sugars and methods of their manufacture
- L8 ANSWER 7 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
- TI Effect of metformin and rosiglitazone combination therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized controlled trial.
- L8 ANSWER 8 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
- TI Hepatocellular injury in a patient receiving rosiglitazone. A case report.
- L8 ANSWER 9 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6
- TI Hepatic failure in a patient taking rosiglitazone.
- L8 ANSWER 10 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI New Type 2 diabetes drug takes aim at insulin resistance.
- L8 ANSWER 11 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI FDA Advisory Committee Unanimously Recommends SmithKline Beecham's Avandia(R) for Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes.
- L8 ANSWER 12 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI Clearing the decks.
- L8 ANSWER 13 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI New Type 2 diabetes drug takes aim at insulin resistance. (Brief Article)
- L8 ANSWER 14 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI Avandia approved for treatment of type 2 diabetes. (Brief Article)
- L8 ANSWER 15 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham clinical data.

- L8 ANSWER 16 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI Study Demonstrates SmithKline Beecham's Rosiglitazone Lowers Blood Sugar Levels in Type 2 Diabetes
- L8 ANSWER 17 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 8
- TI Pharmaceutical composition comprising antidiabetic thiazolidine derivatives

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ANSWER 1 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
                                                                                            DUPLICATE 1
L8
        Pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of diabetes
TΤ
        Disclosed is a pharmaceutical compn. comprising an insulin sensitizer in
AB
        combination with a compd. I [R1 = lower alkyl group optionally
substituted
        by hydroxyl group, etc.; R2, R3 = H, etc.; W = group of the formula II
(R4
        = halogen, etc., R5 = lower alkyl group, or a salt thereof)] which bonds
        to the 2- or 3-position of the indole ring in I. The compn. is useful as
        an agent for preventing or treating diabetes. Pioglitazone hydrochloride
        (30 \text{mg/day}, \text{ oral administration}) and 2-[[3-[(2R)-2-[[(2R)-2-(3-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(3-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-2-(2R)-
        chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]propyl]-1H-indol-7-yl]oxy]acetic acid
        (0.5 mg/day, oral administration) were concomitantly
        administered to a NIDDM patient over the period of 8 wk, and excellent
        blood glucose lowering action was obsd.
                   .. compn. is useful as an agent for preventing or treating
AΒ
diabetes.
        Pioglitazone hydrochloride (30mg/day, oral administration) and
        2-[[3-[(2R)-2-[[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]propyl]-1H-
        indol-7-yl]oxy]acetic acid (0.5 mg/day, oral administration)
        were concomitantly administered to a NIDDM patient over the period of 8
        wk, and excellent blood glucose lowering.
        111025-46-8, Pioglitazone 122320-73-4, Rosiglitazone
IT
        155141-29-0, Rosiglitazone maleate
        RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
              (pharmaceutical compns. contg. insulin sensitizers and indol derivs.
              for treatment of diabetes and other disease)
        ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
rs
        Micronized glyburide composition
ΤI
        The present invention relates to a phys. form of the known drug substance
AB
        glyburide (glibenclamide) as well as to dosage forms, e.g., tablets and
        capsules, incorporating the phys. form of glyburide. Thus, a tablet
        formulation contained mannitol 150.0, micronized glyburide 5.0,
        croscarmellose sodium 6.25, microcryst. cellulose 75.0, Povidone 12.5,
and
        Mg stearate 0.2-2.5%.
                       glyburide. Thus, a tablet formulation contained mannitol 150.0,
AB
        micronized glyburide 5.0, croscarmellose sodium 6.25, microcryst.
        cellulose 75.0, Povidone 12.5, and Mg stearate 0.2-2.5%.
IT
        INDEXING IN PROGRESS
                                               111025-46-8, Pioglitazone 122320-73-4,
IT.
        56180-94-0, Acarbose
                                   135062-02-1, Repaglinide
                                                                                155141-29-0,
        Rosiglitazone
        Rosiglitazone maleate
        RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
              (micronized glyburide compn.)
        ANSWER 3 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
rs
         New Evidence Suggests That Avandia(R) Improves Beta Cell Function in the
TI
            Improving Beta Cell Function Gives Hope of Slowing
AB
           THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 PR Newswire Association, Inc.
            SmithKline Beecham's oral anti-diabetes drug Avandia(R) [
 TX
         rosiglitazone maleate] may improve beta cell function in
         the pancreas, according to data presented today at the American Diabetes
         Association (ADA) 60th.
            "These data suggest that rosiglitazone [Avandia] improves beta
         cell function and may therefore maintain beta cell integrity in type 2
```

diabetes. If supported in long-term.

To . . . in two studies of patients with type 2 diabetes. In a 26-week study, patients received either Avandia 2 or 4 mg twice daily or placebo. In a 52-week study, patients received either Avandia 2 or 4 mg twice daily or a sulfonylurea (glyburide).

In . . . taking Avandia, indicating an improvement of beta cell function, with a significant decrease from baseline in patients given Avandia 8 mg. In contrast, the PI/IRI ratios increased, in patients given placebo, indicating a negative impact on beta cell function. Similarly, an. . .

- L8 ANSWER 4 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI New ads target consumers with allergy, diabetes, and hair loss.(Brief Article)
- AB Consumers are likely to ask pharmacists about safer alternatives to Rezulin, as well as about prescription drugs for allergies, hair loss, and

gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) now that pharmaceutical firms have prepared direct-to-consumer campaigns for those products.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 Medical Economics Company, Inc.

Subscription: \$58.00 per year. Published semimonthly. 5 Paragon Dr., Montvale, NJ 07645.

TX SmithKline Beecham is informing consumers about Avandia (
rosiglitazone maleate) in a newspaper ad that tells
patients who have been taking Rezulin to talk to their physician about
Avandia. The. . .

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. is advertising Glucophage (metformin HCl tablets) 500 mg in a newspaper insertion that tells patients to ask their health-care providers about the drug: "The number one prescribed

Type.

- L8 ANSWER 5 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group
- TI When drug names spell TROUBLE. (Brief Article) (Statistical Data Included)
  AB It's estimated that one in four med errors involves products that look
  or sound alike. Is a calamity within your reach?
  THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 Medical Economics Company, Inc.

Subscription: \$58.00 per year. Published semimonthly. 5 Paragon Dr., Montvale, NJ 07645.

- TX \* A patient with HIV disease and tuberculosis was prescribed ethambutol,
  - 1,000 mg, which is generally taken once a day, but was given a 1,000-mg dose of the antiarrhythmic drug Ethmozine (moricizine) before the mistake was discovered. The usual maximum dosage of Ethmozine is 900 mg/day in three divided doses.
  - \* One patient died and another developed serious symptoms after receiving 750 mg of chlorpropamide (Diabinese), instead of 75 mg of chlorpromazine (Thorazine).

Cases . . . think they would never look alike on a prescription, but they do," he said. For example, a prescription for Avandia (rosiglitazone maleate) was misread as Coumadin (warfarin sodium). "The thing that allowed it to happen was that both come in a 4-mg strength and can be given once daily," Cohen explained. "Avandia, 4 mg p.o. daily, became Coumadin, 4 mg p.o. daily."

. The . . Texas case that held a physician and pharmacist liable when  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1$ 

a patient died after a prescription error. Plendil (felodipine), 20 mg, was dispensed instead of Isordil (isosorbide dinitrate), 20 mg (see Drug Topics, Nov. 15, 1999). "When you think about it, the endings sound similar, but you wouldn't imagine that. . . "People . . . as you walk over to the other counter. Then, while

you're on your way to write down Norvasc [amlodipine], 5 mg, someone asks if you have 10 pieces of another item, and you write down Norvasc, 10 mg.

An . . . a number of common letters in their names. If these products

come in the same strength, as do metoclopramide, 10 mg, and metoprolol, 10 mg, the likelihood of a mistake grows larger. Storing drugs by manufacturer can also be problematic, as the labeling will be. . .

=> d 18 1-1 ibib

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER:

134:227394 CA

TITLE:

Pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of diabetes Sudo, Katsuichi; Wada, Yasuhiko; Sugiyama, Yasuo

INVENTOR(S):

Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

PCT Int. Appl., 126 pp.

SOURCE:

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE: Patent English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE -----\_\_\_\_\_ 20010315 WO 2000-JP5951 20000901 WO 2001017513 A2 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-250443 A 19990903 JP 2000-56021 A 20000228

=> d 18 1-1 kwic

OTHER SOURCE(S):

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1 AB . . . compn. is useful as an agent for preventing or treating diabetes.

MARPAT 134:227394

Pioglitazone hydrochloride (30mg/day, oral administration) and 2-[[3-[(2R)-2-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]propyl]-1H-indol-7-yl]oxy]acetic acid (0.5 mg/day, oral administration) were concomitantly administered to a NIDDM patient over the period of 8 wk, and excellent blood glucose lowering. . .

IT 111025-46-8, Pioglitazone 122320-73-4, Rosiglitazone 155141-29-0, Rosiglitazone maleate

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (pharmaceutical compns. contg. insulin sensitizers and indol derivs. for treatment of diabetes and other disease)

=> d 18 6-6 ibib, kwic

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER:

134:32972 CA

TITLE: Porous drug matrixes containing polymers and sugars

and methods of their manufacture INVENTOR(S): Straub, Julie; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E., III; Khatak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acusphere, Inc., USA SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent English LANGUAGE: FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: PATENT INFORMATION: PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE \_\_\_\_ WO 2000072827 A2 20001207 WO 2000-US14578 20000525 WO 2000072827 А3 20010125 W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-136323 19990527 P US 1999-158659  $\mathbf{P}$ 19991008 US 1999-433486 Α 19991104 US 2000-186310 Ρ 20000302 AB Drugs, esp. low aq. soly. drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form, preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aq. media. The drug matrixes preferably are made using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low ag. soly., in a volatile solvent to form a drug soln., (ii) combining at least one pore forming agent with the drug soln. to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solns., and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second soln. to yield the porous matrix of drug. The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liq. is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compd., preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a

a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aq. medium and administered parenterally, or processed using std. techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Paclitaxel or docetaxel can be provided in a porous matrix form, which allows the drug to be formulated without solubilizing agents and administered as a bolus. For example, a nifedipine-loaded

soln. was prepd. by dissolving 9.09 g of PEG 3350, 2.27 g of nifedipine, and 0.009 g of lecithin in 182 mL of methylene chloride. An aq. soln.

orq.

prepd. by dissolving 3.27 g of NH4HCO3 and 0.91 g of PEG 3350 in 1.82 mL of water. The aq. and org. solns. were homogenized and resulting emulsion

was spray dried. A suspension of the porous nifedipine drug matrix was prepd. in 5% dextrose soln. at a concn. of 2.5 mg/mL. A bolus injection of the suspension was tolerated when administrated to dogs.

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-35-1, Thalidomide 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-03-2, Prednisone 55-98-1, Busulfan 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 67-78-7 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 67-97-0D, Vitamin D3, analogs 71-58-9,

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77-36-1, Chlorthalidone 89-57-6, Mesalamine 126-07-8, Griseofulvin
     128-13-2, Ursodiol
                        298-46-4, Carbamazepine
                                                    302-79-4, Tretinoin
     321-64-2, Tacrine 363-24-6, Dinoprostone 437-38-7, Fentanyl
     439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 518-28-5, Podofilox
     745-65-3, Alprostadil 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1951-25-3, Amiodarone
     3239-44-9, Dexfenfluramine 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin
                                                           5534-09-8,
     Beclomethasone dipropionate 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate
     9002-68-0, Follitropin 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9005-49-6,
     Enoxaparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9041-93-4, Bleomycin sulfate 10238-21-8, Glyburide 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin
     12629-01-5, Somatropin
                            12633-72-6, Amphotericin
                                                       13311-84-7, Flutamide
                                   15307-86-5, Diclofenac
     15307-79-6, Diclofenac sodium
                                                             15687-27-1,
                                        20830-75-5, Digoxin
     Ibuprofen
                18559-94-9, Albuterol
                                                               21256-18-8,
                 21829-25-4, Nifedipine
                                        22204-53-1, Naproxen
     Oxaprozin
                                                                 27203-92-5,
                28860-95-9, Carbidopa 28981-97-7, Alprazolam
     Tramadol
                                                                 29094-61-9,
                                          32986-56-4, Tobramycin 36505-84-7, Buspirone
                 30516-87-1, Zidovudine
     Glipizide
                                                                  33069-62-4,
                  34911-55-2, Bupropion
     Paclitaxel
                                                                 40391-99-9
                          41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42399-41-7, Diltiazem
     41340-25-4, Etodolac
                             51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate
     42924-53-8, Nabumetone
                                                             51333-22-3,
                 51773-92-3, Mefloquine hydrochloride
     Budesonide
                                                       54143-55-4,
Flecainide
   54527-84-3, Nicardipine hydrochloride
                                             54910-89-3, Fluoxetine
     54965-21-8, Albendazole 54965-24-1, Tamoxifen citrate
                                                              55268-75-2,
                 56124-62-0, Valrubicin
     Cefuroxime
                                           56180-94-0, Acarbose
                                                                  59729-33-8,
     Citalopram
                  60142-96-3, Gabapentin
                                           60205-81-4, Ipratropium
     63659-18-7, Betaxolol
                           65277-42-1, Ketoconazole
                                                       66085-59-4, Nimodipine
     66376-36-1, Alendronate 66852-54-8, Halobetasol propionate
69655-05-6,
     Didanosine
                  70476-82-3, Mitoxantrone hydrochloride
                                                          72432-03-2,
Miglitol
                                                        72956-09-3, Carvedilol
     72509-76-3, Felodipine
                              72558-82-8, Ceftazidime
     73384-59-5, Ceftriaxone
                              73590-58-6, Omeprazole
                                                        75330-75-5; Lovastatin
                                                     76095-16-4, Enalapril
     75695-93-1, Isradipine
                              75847-73-3, Enalapril
              76547-98-3, Lisinopril
                                       76824-35-6, Famotidine
     maleate
     76963-41-2, Nizatidine 77883-43-3, Doxazosin mesylate
                                                              78246-49-8,
     Paroxetine hydrochloride
                               78628-80-5, Terbinafine hydrochloride
     78755-81-4, Flumazenil
                             79517-01-4, Octreotide acetate 79559-97-0,
                               79794-75-5, Loratadine
     Sertraline hydrochloride
                                                        79902-63-9,
                   80274-67-5, Metoprolol fumarate
                                                    81098-60-4, Cisapride
     Simvastatin
     81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir
                                                           82752-99-6,
     Nefazodone hydrochloride 82834-16-0, Perindopril 83799-24-0,
                    83905-01-5, Azithromycin 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate
     Fexofenadine
     84625-61-6, Itraconazole
                                85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
                                                           86386-73-4,
     Fluconazole 86541-74-4, Benazepril hydrochloride 86541-75-5,
                 87679-37-6, Trandolapril
                                            89778-27-8, Toremifene citrate
     Benazepril
     91161-71-6, Terbinafine 91421-42-0, Rubitecan
                                                       93413-69-5, Venlafaxine
                              95058-81-4, Gemcitabine
     93957-54-1, Fluvastatin
                                                         95233-18-4,
Atovaquone
     97048-13-0, Urofollitropin
                                  97322-87-7, Troglitazone
                                                             98048-97-6,
                 98079-52-8, Lomefloxacin hydrochloride
     Fosinopril
                                                           98319-26-7,
                   99011-02-6, Imiquimod
                                          99294-93-6, Zolpidem tartrate
     Finasteride
     100286-90-6, Irinotecan hydrochloride
                                           100986-85-4, Levofloxacin
                                103628-48-4, Sumatriptan succinate
     103577-45-3, Lansoprazole
                             104227-87-4, Famciclovir
     103775-10-6, Moexipril
                                                        104632-25-9,
     Pramipexole dihydrochloride 106266-06-2, Risperidone
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     Tamsulosin hydrochloride
                                106685-40-9, Adapalene
                                                         107753-78-6,
     Zafirlukast
                   109889-09-0, Granisetron
                                            110871-86-8, Sparfloxacin
     111470-99-6, Amlodipine besylate
                                       111974-72-2, Quetiapine fumarate
     112809-51-5, Letrozole
                              113806-05-6, Olopatadine
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     114977-28-5, Docetaxel
                              115956-12-2, Dolasetron
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                                                           131918-61-1,
     124832-26-4, Valacyclovir
     Paricalcitol
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                             137862-53-4, Valsartan
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     134678-17-4, Lamivudine
                              142373-60-2, Tirofiban hydrochloride
     Mangafodipir trisodium
     143011-72-7, Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor 144701-48-4,
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Medroxyprogesterone acetate 75-64-9, Erbumine, biological studies

Telmisartan 145040-37-5, Candesartan cilexetil 147059-72-1, Trovafloxacin 147245-92-9, Glatiramer acetate 150378-17-9, Indinavir 154248-97-2, Imiglucerase 154598-52-4, Efavirenz 155141-29-0, Rosiglitazone maleate 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 158966-92-8, Montelukast 159989-65-8, Nelfinavir mesylate

161814-49-9, Amprenavir 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 171599-83-0, Sildenafil citrate

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (prepn. of porous matrixes contg. hydrophilic polymers and sugars for enhancement of drug dissoln.)

=> d 18 17-17 ibib, kwic

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 17 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER:

130:57207 CA

TITLE:

Pharmaceutical composition comprising antidiabetic

thiazolidine derivatives

INVENTOR(S):

Patel, Jai; Ross, Hamish; Price, Robin; Granett,

Jeffrey Roger

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Smithkline Beecham PLC, UK; Smithkline Beecham Corp.

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

SOURCE:

English

KIND DATE

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.

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                                                                                        19980602
                                         19981210
                                                              WO 1998-EP3478
       WO 9855122
            W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
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       AU 9882150
                                          19981221
                                                                AU 1998-82150
                                                                                           19980602
                                  A1
       EP 998284
                                  A1
                                          20000510
                                                                EP 1998-932144
                                                                                           19980602
             R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
                   IE, SI, FI, RO
                                                                                           19980602
                                          20000829
                                                                 BR 1998-10405
       BR 9810405
                                  Α
                                          20000202
                                                                 NO 1999-5938
                                                                                           19991203
       NO 9905938
                                  Α
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
                                                            GB 1997-11683
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                                                            GB 1997-12851
                                                                                           19970618
                                                                                      W 19980602
                                                            WO 1998-EP3478
REFERENCE COUNT:
                                      11
REFERENCE(S):
                                      (3) Beecham Group Plc; EP 0306228 A 1989 CA
                                      (4) Berger, J; Endocrinology 1996, V137(10), P4189 CA
                                      (6) Henry, P; WO 9802159 A 1998 CA
                                      (7) Sankyo Co; EP 0796618 A 1997 CA
                                      (8) Smithkline Beecham Plc; WO 9405659 A 1994 CA
                                     ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
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AB A pharmaceutical compn. comprising 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (I), characterized in that the compn. comprises 2 to 12 mg of I in a pharmaceutically acceptable form and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor. Granules were prepd. contg. I.maleate 13.25, sodium starch glycollate 5.00, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 5.00, microcryst. cellulose 20.0, and lactose monohydrate q.s. 100%. Tablets contg. 10 mg of above granules/tablet were prepd.

. IT 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9063-38-1, Sodium starch glycolate 64044-51-5, Lactose monohydrate 122320-73-4

155141-29-0

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (pharmaceutical compn. comprising antidiabetic thiazolidine derivs.)

=> d 18 15-16 ibib, kwic

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 17 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:424987 PROMT

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham clinical data.

SOURCE: R & D Focus Drug News, (28 Jun 1999) .

ISSN: 1350-1135.

PUBLISHER: IMSWorld Publications Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter LANGUAGE: English WORD COUNT: 197

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\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

II rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham clinical data.

SmithKline Beecham reported clinical data on its therapy for AΒ noninsulin-dependent (type II) diabetes mellitus, rosiglitazone (AVANDIA) at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Endocrine Society, 15-21 June 1999, San Diego, USA. When administered alone or in combination with metformin or sulfonylurea, rosiglitazone improved insulin sensitivity and estimates of beta-cell function, measured using the Homeostasis Model Assessment. An average decline in insulin resistance of 20.4% was seen following administration of 8 mg rosiglitazone plus metformin compared with 25% for rosiglitazone alone and 7.9% for placebo. A 94.2% average increase in estimate beta-cell function was seen, compared with 60% for rosiglitazone alone and 4.5% for placebo. In combination with sulfonylurea therapy, rosiglitazone 4 mg/d induced a decline in insulin resistance of 17.4% and an average improvement in estimate of beta-cell function of 72%. Patients receiving sulfonylurea monotherapy experienced an average increase in the estimate of beta-cell function of 8.6%. .... Rosiglitazone is available in the USA for use as a monotherapy or as a combination therapy with metformin and approval is.

SmithKline Beecham reported clinical data on its therapy for noninsulin-dependent (type II) diabetes mellitus, rosiglitazone (AVANDIA) at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Endocrine Society, 15-21 June 1999, San Diego, USA. When administered alone or in combination with metformin or sulfonylurea, rosiglitazone improved insulin sensitivity and estimates of beta-cell function, measured using the Homeostasis Model Assessment. An average decline in insulin resistance of 20.4% was seen following administration of 8 mg rosiglitazone plus metformin compared with 25% for rosiglitazone alone and 7.9% for placebo. A 94.2% average increase in estimate beta-cell function was seen, compared with 60% for rosiglitazone alone and 4.5% for placebo. In combination with sulfonylurea therapy, rosiglitazone 4 mg/d induced a decline in insulin resistance of 17.4% and an average improvement in estimate of beta-cell function of 72%. Patients receiving sulfonylurea monotherapy experienced an average increase in the estimate of beta-cell function of 8.6%. ....Rosiglitazone is available in the USA for use as a monotherapy or as a combination therapy with metformin and

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:283339 PROMT

TITLE: Study Demonstrates SmithKline Beecham's

Rosiglitazone Lowers Blood Sugar Levels in Type 2

Diahetes

SOURCE: PR Newswire, (12 Jun 1998) pp. 0612CGF035.

LANGUAGE: English WORD COUNT: 1037

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

Study Demonstrates SmithKline Beecham's Rosiglitazone Lowers Blood Sugar Levels in Type 2 Diabetes

AB In the multi-center, placebo-controlled, phase III clinical trial, rosiglitazone 8 mg/day when used alone reduced blood sugar levels by up to 76 milligrams, per deciliter (mg/dL) compared to the placebo group.

"This 76 mg/dL drop in blood sugar levels is impressive. In trials of this type, it is rare to see a reduction in blood sugar levels greater than 60 mg/dL with any single drug," says Barry Goldstein, M.D., rosiglitazone study group investigator, and director, Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases, Department of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. "Rosiglitazone's ability to improve blood sugar control may help patients better manage their disease. Improved control may delay or prevent some. . .

Rosiglitazone directly targets insulin resistance -- an underlying condition responsible for type 2 diabetes -- and is a member of

a. . . to traditional type 2 diabetes medicines, which increase insulin

production in the pancreas or decrease glucose output through the liver, rosiglitazone reduces the amount of insulin needed while improving glycemic control. In other studies, rosiglitazone has also been shown to have no clinically significant drug interactions with acarbose, digoxin, metformin, ranitidine, warfarin, and cytochrome P450-metabolized.

Rosiglitazone Lowers Blood Sugar

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TX diabetes drug rosiglitazone maleate (Avandia(R),

SmithKline Beecham) produces

of

In the multi-center, placebo-controlled, phase III clinical trial, rosiglitazone 8 mg/day when used alone reduced blood sugar levels by up to 76 milligrams, per deciliter (mg/dL) compared to the placebo group.

"This 76 mg/dL drop in blood sugar levels is impressive. In trials of this type, it is rare to see a reduction in blood sugar levels greater than 60 mg/dL with any single drug," says Barry Goldstein, M.D., rosiglitazone study group investigator, and director, Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases, Department of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. "Rosiglitazone's ability to improve blood sugar control may help patients better manage their disease. Improved control may delay or prevent some. . .

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a. . to traditional type 2 diabetes medicines, which increase insulin  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1$ 

production in the pancreas or decrease glucose output through the liver, rosiglitazone reduces the amount of insulin needed while improving glycemic control. In other studies, rosiglitazone has also been shown to have no clinically significant drug interactions with acarbose, digoxin, metformin, ranitidine, warfarin, and cytochrome P450-metabolized.

Rosiglitazone Lowers Blood Sugar . . another oral diabetes drug at the time of study entry. Study participants were assigned to one of three groups: placebo, rosiglitazone 8 mg/day or rosiglitazone 4 mg/day. The study included periodic measurements of blood sugar and hemoglobin Alc (HbAlc) levels, which reflect average amounts of blood sugar. Compared to placebo, blood sugar levels were reduced by up to 76 mg/dL in the group receiving the highest dose of rosiglitazone (8 mg/day). Results for the group receiving the lower dose (4 mg/day) demonstrated a 58 mg /dL reduction in blood sugar levels. The effectiveness of rosiglitazone was further confirmed by measurement of HbAlc levels. In the study, HbAlc levels were reduced by 1.54 percent and 1.21 percent of total hemoglobin in the 8 mg /day and 4 mg/day dose, respectively. Rosiglitazone Is Well Tolerated Rosiglitazone was well tolerated. Overall, reported side effects occurred at similar frequencies in the placebo group and the rosiglitazone treatment groups. The most common adverse events reported in both groups included upper respiratory tract infections and headache. As is. . . Research & Development, SmithKline Beecham. Of the nearly 5,500 type 2 diabetes patients enrolled in these trials,

rosiglitazone study group investigator, and professor of medicine, chief, Endocrinology and Metabolism/Diabetes, and director of the Diabetes, Diagnostic and Treatment Center. . .

approximately 2,500 received **rosiglitazone** for a minimum of six months, with 1,400 receiving the drug for more than one year. "In the study, **rosiglitazone** appeared to be free of clinically significant liver side effects," says Harold Lebovitz, M.D.,

Discovered and developed by SmithKline Beecham, rosiglitazone is